



Song of the Soldiers.

BY MILES O'BRIEN.

Comrades, tried in marches many,
Comrades, tried in dangers many,
Comrades, bound by memories many,
I'll never let you be.

When is sickness may divide us,
Marching orders may divide us,
But, whatever fate befalls us,
Brothers of the heart are we.

Comrades known by faith the clearest,
Tried when death was near and nearest,
Bound we are by ties the dearest,
Brothers evermore to be.

And, if apart and growing older,
Shoulder still in line with soldier,
And with heart no thrill the colder,
Brothers ever we shall be.

By communion of the banner—
Crim on white, and starry banner—
By the baptism of the banner,
Children of one church are we.

Creed nor faction can divide us,
Still, whatever fate befalls us,
Children of the flag are we.

Our New Navy.

The feeling of pride in our splendid navy is rapidly taking hold of all our people, and is to be encouraged, as being a common bond which helps to bind us together. That it is based upon substantial grounds, is demonstrated by a glance at the facts. Our navy has suddenly sprung from obscurity, where it was an object of derision to other people, and a source of humiliation to ourselves, to the place of acknowledged superiority. In the "Columbia" we have the swiftest cruiser in the world. The battery of the "Indiana" surpasses in power that of any other war-ship afloat, big or little, while the speed and radius of action of the "New York" and "Brooklyn" cannot be equaled by any armoured vessels belonging to any other nation. In four years we have increased our maximum displacements from 6,648 tons to 11,296, in speed we have developed an improvement from twenty to twenty-two knots, while in battery power our progress has been in even a greater ratio. Our 12-inch guns were proposed only three years ago; to-day they are finished and in service, and the projected 13-inch will soon be ready for testing. In ship-armor, we have again taught all nations a lesson, and the great naval pioneers have come to us to learn how to make the Harveyized nickel-steel plates, which alone are able to resist modern projectiles, fired from modern guns, with modern fulminates. We have our own smokeless powder, superior to that of any other nation, our own high explosives for shells, to explode only after the projectile has entered the enemy's armor, improved breech-mechanism, for handling heavy pieces—in fact, having undertaken the work, we have left our rivals far behind us—as it is the habit of the American people always to do, when they try.

No Fight, No Prayers.

A group of navy officers were indulging in reminiscences of the war, when one of them told the following yarn: "Early on the morning of Dec. 23th, 1864," he said, "Admiral Porter signaled to the fleet before Fort Fisher: 'Get under way and follow me!' The ship to which I belonged was assigned, in the program, to the position between two iron-lads close under the fort. We anticipated hot and terrible work. The flagship led the way, and was approaching within range, when Lieut. Commander B—, of my ship, ordered all hands to muster. The brawny tars gathered at the quarter-deck, with the officers in their usual places, and our commander began to read from the prayer-book the 'Prayer Before Battle.' It was a solemn moment, none knew who or how many among us might suddenly be ushered into the presence of the God of battles. Our commander read as though he felt it; the whole ship's company were awed and hushed, and the throbbing of the engines and the wash of the water along the side seemed prematurely loud. When about half through a signal was reported from the flagship: 'Come to anchor in your positions.' When it was read to our commander a sudden revulsion of feeling came over him. Throwing down the prayer-book upon the hatch, he exclaimed: 'Well, I'll be d—d if I'm going to pray if we ain't going to fight.'—Army Navy Union.

A "Nervy" Trick.

Edwin Crockett, Company H, Sixty-fifth New York, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, says that a comrade friend of his, H. L. Bancroft, tells of a "nervy" thing that was done by a young prisoner of war, whom he knew. In March, 1865, the rebels were moving a lot of prisoners from Cabaza to Vicksburg, through Demopolis, for exchange. Some 500 were placed on a steamer, on which were two heavy guns for the fortifications at Mobile. One of the prisoners conceived the idea of spiking these guns, and managed to get hold of two rat-tail files and a hammer. The guns were covered by a heavy canvas, and a sentinel with a loaded rifle stood close by, who had orders to shoot anyone interfering with them. The man got a number of his comrades to take the attention of the sentinel by offering him some most tempting trades, at the same time making all the noise they could, while he slipped under the canvas and spiked the guns. He ran a desperate risk, for if the sentinel had discovered him of course he would have shot him.—National Tribune.

A Misunderstanding.

There is a funny story told in the Senate of the mistake made by a member of that body at the time of Gen. McCook's marriage, some half dozen years ago. Senator Dolph undertook to get up a subscription for a suitable wedding present, and offering the paper to one of his colleagues, who was somewhat deaf, explained the case and

asked for what amount he might put his name down in the list. The Senator from Oregon was nonplussed and considerably nettled to meet with a point blank refusal. The affair was the more inexplicable, as the Senator of whom the contribution was desired was known to be a warm personal friend of Gen. McCook. Later in the day the situation was unconsciously explained by the offending Senator, who remarked to a group of his friends: "What the deuce do you suppose Dolph means? He came to me to-day, and after telling me that his cook was going to be married, actually asked me to contribute for a wedding present."—Kate Field's Washington.

General Sherman on Grant.

From a letter to Senator Sherman in the Century for March:

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 5, 1864.
DEAR BROTHER: * * * Grant is as good a leader as we can find; he has honesty, simplicity of character, singleness of purpose, and no hope or claim to usurp power. His character more than his genius will reconcile armies and attach the people. Let him alone. Don't disgust him by flattery or importunity. Let him alone. * * * If bothered, hampered or embarrassed, he would drop you all in disgust, and let you slide into Anarchy. * * * Let us manage the whites and niggers, and all the physical resources of the country, and apply them where most needed. Let us accomplish great results, leaving small ones to conform in due season.

I will be here about two weeks and then to the front. Let me hear from you. I care no more for the squabbles about the Presidency than I do for the causes of the Schleswig-Holstein difficulty and Grant cares still less.

Your brother, W. T. SHERMAN.

Give All the Boys a Chance.

Lieut. A. B. Wyckoff, United States Navy, has written a paper on "The United States Naval Apprentice System," in which he proposes the extension of the system in a manner to gain recruits from the rural districts of the States where good American stock is going to waste. He would have the navy recruited from the good boys of the country rather than from the bad boys of the city. "Why should the navy be confined to sea-ports of the country?" asks Lieut. Wyckoff. "Recruiting officers could be moved from place to place, advertising thoroughly in advance, and recruiting only a few weeks in each town. The personnel needed could be restricted to three or four persons, and the expenses of each party would be small. When a dozen boys had been enlisted they could be sent to the nearest rendezvous. In this way the navy could be Americanized and popularized, for the poor boys of every State would have an equal chance."

Souvenir of Grant.

Mrs. John A. Logan is a woman who possesses the somewhat rare feminine ability to comprehend and intelligently converse upon politics. She and Gen. Grant had many a heated battle. The story is told that in the midst of a discussion which had been particularly long and interesting the General lost sight of the fact that he was talking to a woman. He was vigorously refuting one of her statements when he reached into an inside pocket, pulled out and opened a cigar case and offered Mrs. Logan a cigar. She took it, and apparently not noticing the incongruity of the situation, quietly concealed it. The General lit his and launched on in oblivion. Among the most treasured of Mrs. Logan's possessions is that cigar.—Washington News.

A Clever Female Pirate.

Several men took passage in a Chinese coasting vessel. During the journey a young "widow" professed that she had been robbed. A search was instituted. Then she professed to discover the jewel in her "box." As a mild sort of penance for the trouble she had occasioned, one of the men suggested that the lady should make tea and serve it to all on board. It was thought to be great fun. She reluctantly consented. Soon after, nearly all on board fell into a profound slumber. The mysterious woman was a pirate, and the vessel a confederate; and after plundering the vessel they disappeared in boats, leaving the vessel to drift on with its still sleeping crew.

Japanese Baths.

The Japanese take their baths at very high temperature—about 110 degrees Fahrenheit—and come out of them as red as lobsters; but there appears to be no fear whatever of catching cold. Every fairly large house in Tokio has its own bath room; but there are no fewer than 800 baths in the city of Tokio, where 300,000 persons bathe daily at a cost per head of one sen three rin, or a half-penny. The Japanese suffer from many special diseases, due to a too exclusive diet of fish and rice, and to the want of exercise—especially from indigestion; but they escape a great many by their personal cleanliness.

Truly Hospitable.

The changeableness of woman is seldom met so promptly by the gallantry of man as it was in the shop from which Truth brings this little story.

Jeweller—I have shown you all the rings that I have suitable for a daughter 12 years old.

Mrs. Russell—Well, I have changed my mind now. I think I'll wait until she's 15.

Jeweller—All right. Take a chair.

Big Drops.

The influence of the scientific spirit is felt in all departments of modern literature.

A traveler in the tropics waxes enthusiastic over the sudorific and violence of a shower which overtook him and his companions.

"The raindrops," he says, "were of marvellous bigness, varying in size from a dime to 15 cents."

A handsome model from Felix has the skirt finished with the wide, ungathered circular Spanish flounce. To certain types of tall, slender women skirts of this sort are becoming, but they are only desirable when they are very skillfully handled.

The new grenadines are shot and broadened, striped, embroidered and jetted and are usually made up over shot silk and trimmed with ruchings of satin or flouncings of lace.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

PICTURES OF NOTABLE SIGHTS AT THE GROUNDS.

The Magnificent Terminal Passenger Station for Express Trains—Largest in the World—A Redstead Worth \$450,000.



BY FAR THE MOST interesting object in the way of transportation facilities at the World's Fair grounds is the big union terminal station. It is the largest structure of the kind in the world. When one considers that it must be razed as soon as the great exposition closes its gates in October the lines of Kingsley are recalled:

So fleet the works of men,
Back to the earth again.

Ancient and holy things fade like a dream.

The architecture of the terminal station is exactly in harmony with the style observed in the peristyle, casino and music hall, facing the administration building on the eastern or opposite side. The intention of the architect was to preserve as far as possible the unity of architectural effect about the great building that serves as the key to the whole architectural scheme about the grand court. The terminal structure is 84 feet high, 455 feet long and 162 feet wide. It faces east and stands just behind the administration building. The railroad tracks run up to within a hundred feet of the west side of it.

Between the trains and the station is a person 402 feet long by 50 feet wide. On this are situated the ticket office and turnstiles, through which the passenger will be obliged to pass before gaining admission to the grounds. The entire center of the building is a passage way with four rows of pillars running east and west. There are no doors to the main passageway, and it extends to the top



INTERIOR OF THE TERMINAL STATION. Of the third story. In the center of the hall is a bureau of information. The first floor on the top side is given up to toilet rooms and two large parlors, in which are comfortable chairs and sofas. Three attendants are in charge of the room. The north wing on the ground floor is occupied by a bar and lunch-room, an office for the station master, a large smoking-room in the northeast corner and the concessions, such as candy, peanuts, and soda-water and the like. The second floor is devoted to public comfort. In the southwest corner is a large room provided with tables for those who bring their lunches with them. Coffee and milk will be sold to those who want it. Leading from this is the woman's restaurant, and on the balcony on the east side and in the large hallways will be placed tables for the accommodation of any who desire to use them free of all charge. In the north wing is a writing-room, lunch-room and the main office of the bureau of public comfort. The intramural railroad is on a level with this floor, with a station adjoining the building on the west. All passengers who leave the electric elevator road at this station pass into the building and down to the main floor by two broad staircases which lead to the floor from the north and south ends. The north wing of the third floor is occupied by the railroad offices and the south side by the secret-service men under Capt. Bonfield. A large room is used for sleeping purposes and there are eight small offices on the south side. In the loggia on the east side are long benches for the accommodation of those who want to rest while waiting for trains. World's Fair ticket offices will be erected at once on the second floor and on the person, so that all visitors will get their admissions before they get to the main floor of the building. It is lighted throughout by electric lights. On the east face are eighteen candelabra, lighted by electricity, and four on the west side. On top of the building are placed eight heroic figures, representing an orator, Indian, fisherman and navigator. They stand on the four columns on the east and the two on the north and the two on the south side. It is estimated that thirty-six trains, carrying 30,000 people, can be handled in an hour on the terminal tracks. Every train carries its full complement of passengers half of them could find comfortable accommodation in the great station and its perron. The main waiting-room on the floor is figured to accommodate 5,000, while the women's sitting-rooms

orient say is worth \$150,000. It weighs two tons and a half, and more than half of it is alleged to be made of silver. Special foundations had to be constructed in the room where it stands to sustain the weight. According to the entry accompanying the shipment, the couch was once the property of a royal Princess of the House of Turkey, but for many years has not been occupied and was stored away in the Sultan's palace. The bed is of the old-fashioned high-post pattern, with a canopy worked out in massive silver filigree work, surmounted by a crown. The posts are round and perfectly plain, but the side pieces are all carved in artistic floral design. The head is open-work and rather plain in design. At the foot is the "Toma," the reputed signature of Mohammed, who, it is said, when called on to write his name dipped his hand in ink and made the queer scrawl which is put on all Turkish designs. The bed stands about five feet from the floor, and four steers, not unlike those used in the sleeping cars of to-day, assist the passenger in getting enough to sleep in the silver bedstead.

The room in which it stands is made up after the manner of a typical Turkish bedroom of the highest class. The floor is covered by heavy rugs, the walls are hung with costly fabrics and the room is strewn with quaint settees.

OUR OWN GRACE DARLING.

Ida Lewis Will Exhibit Her Famous Boat Rescue in Chicago.

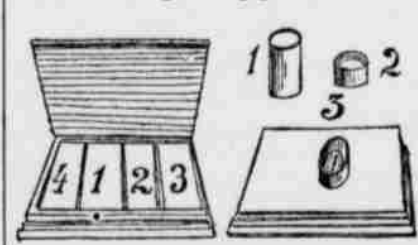
For some time past the management of the World's Fair has endeavored to get Miss Ida Lewis to allow her medals and trophies to be used as a part of the Fair exhibit from Rhode Island. Miss Lewis has firmly declined every offer made by the management, explaining that if any of the medals were lost they could never be replaced. It is the association, she says, and not the intrinsic value, for which she values them. She has, however, permitted a photographer to take several photographs of the different medals and trophies and these will be exhibited in Chicago. By special request Miss Lewis will also exhibit the rowboat in which she has saved so many lives. The State of Rhode Island will bear the expense of fitting the boat for exhibition. For fourteen years Ida Lewis, now known as the Grace Darling of America, has kept the lighthouse at the Lime Rocks, near Newport. She received the appointment in 1879 after the death of her father, who had charge of the lighthouse before her.

She received her first medal, a silver one, in March, 1879, for rescuing two fort soldiers who had been captured in a boat while crossing the harbor. This medal was presented by the Life-Saving Benevolent Association of New York. On Feb. 4, 1881, she saved two men, Miss Ida Lewis, who had drifted out into the bay in a boat. Hearing their cries as they clung to their capsized craft, she went to the rescue in her life-boat. She saved them, but a bad wind was with them and they were drowned. For saving the men the government presented Miss Lewis with a gold medal. The Humane Society of Rhode Island presented her with a silver medal for many heroic and successful efforts in saving human lives. A prominent summer resident of Newport gave her a silver medal representing the State seal of Rhode Island. In 1879 General Grant presented Miss Lewis with a boat named the Rescue and this she has used ever since. In all she has saved sixteen persons.

MAGIC EYE-GLASS.

It Mystifies Those Who Do Not Understand Its Simplicity.

A little box containing four numbers is handed to an assistant, who is asked to place the numbers in the box in whatever order he pleases, and to close the lid. The guessing-glass, which is



THE MAGIC EYE-GLASS.

set in a little tube like the one shown in the sketch and marked No. 1 is placed on top of the box, and at once indicates the numbers correctly, 4, 1, 2, 3. In order to operate promptly a little compass is dropped into the tube, unknown to the spectators. Each numbered block contains a magnetic bar concealed from view. As soon as the tube is placed on top of each number, the magnetic needle points in the opposite direction from the magnet contained in the numbered block. The needle takes four different positions, corresponding with those of the four numbers in the box.

This little toy is by no means new, although it has only lately been revived. It was a favorite trick with the magicians of the seventeenth century, and is mystifying to-day to those who have never seen it before.

The Marchioness of Tweeddale.

The Marchioness of Tweeddale, who is one of the loveliest and most charming women in the English aristocracy, is of Italian birth. She is the daughter of Signor Vincenzo Bartolucci of Canosa in Italy, and possesses the soft manners and graceful ways of the ladies of her native land. Her husband has served with success in India, and has been a prominent member of the House of Commons. They have a handsome country seat in Haddingtonshire.

A wealthy Chinaman is rarely seen in the street with his wife, and never rides in the same carriage with her.

U. S. Government Baking Powder Tests.

The report of the analyses of Baking Powders, made by the U. S. Government (Chemical Division, Agt Dept), shows the Royal superior to all other powders, and gives its leavening strength and the strength of each of the other cream of tartar powders tested as follows:

LEAVENING GAS.	
Per cent.	Cubic in. per gr.
ROYAL, Absolutely Pure, . . .	13.06 . . . 160.6
The OTHER POWDERS	
TESTED are reported to contain both lime and sulphuric acid, and to be of the following strengths respectively, . . .	
12.53 . . .	151.1
11.13 . . .	133.0
10.26 . . .	123.3
9.53 . . .	114.
9.29 . . .	111.6
8.03 . . .	96.5
7.29 . . .	87.4
4.98 . . .	63.5

Royal Baking Powder is absolutely pure, and of greater leavening power than any other powder.

State secrets rarely leak out in Russia. Any person who divulges, if discovered, is at once sent to Siberia.

The waters of the Atlantic ocean are a sort of whirlpool on a gigantic scale, the central point of which is a short distance to the southwest of the Azores.

The North Carolina state library has been presented with a small book, 300 years old, which is said to have once been the personal property of Martin Luther.

A thief in the vicinity of Newark, N. J., sometime recently entered a pest house and stole a rubber suit and numerous bottles of acid. The thief probably did not know the character of the house.

The old-time fashion of sealing letters is coming in again, and everywhere may be seen wax of every conceivable hue. In place of the small thin sticks once in vogue, large and solid shapes are now adopted.

REV. H. P. CARSON, Scotland, Dak., says:

"Two bottles of Hall's Catarrh Cure completely cured my little girl."

W. H. GRIFFIN, Jackson, Michigan, writes:

"Suffered with Catarrh for fifteen years, Hall's Catarrh Cure cured me."

ALBERT BURCH, West Toledo, Ohio, says:

"Hall's Catarrh Cure saved my life."

CONDUCTOR E. D. LOOMIS, Detroit, Mich., says:

"The effect of Hall's Catarrh Cure is wonderful."

E. A. ROOD, Toledo, Ohio, says:

"Hall's Catarrh Cure cured my wife of catarrh fifteen years ago and she has had no return of it. It's a sure cure."

E. B. WALTHALL & Co., Druggists, Horse Cave, Ky., say:

"Hall's Catarrh Cure cures every one that takes it."

J. A. JOHNSON, Medina, N. Y., says:

"Hall's Catarrh Cure cured me."

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particulars and investigate

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